EUROPE.

FRANCE.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Paris, June 3, 1857. I was speaking last week of the children in the parden of the Tuileries, and how easily well-behaved they were. Now passing among them, I do not, on an average, hear a squall or see fears once an hour-not even from the throats er on the cheeks of the littlest toddlings and sucklings, who must be too young to be amenable to moral suasion; whipping or other gross corporal discipline I never see. Among the elder ones, as I may already have remarked, I do not recollect an instance of a quarrel for possession of a ball, hoop or other disputed plaything. Now our childrenspeak as a general American, not in my individual and lonely capacity—are markedly different in their manners. In explanation of this discrepancy of infantile phenomena, I offer, as becomes the philosophic observer, two theories. The difference lies, then, say in race. The Anglo-Saxon baby is born bawly, squally, screechy; he is innately grabby, scratchy, plucky. The language shows it; none of these words are of Latin or Gallico-Latin origin. As he grows up he brags, bullies, grasps, snatches, grabs—all Saxon roots. Beats that is the expression of superiority, excellence, eminence—"it beats the Dutch, beats the devil. eminence—"it beats the Dutch, beats the devil,
"beats all nature," are our proverbial expressions.
If one thing surpasses another, it beats it. Next to
beat, our hardest worked verbs are verbs of acquisiand property-makers. Worth, that should mean manhood and valor, has come to mean bank stocks and building stones—material ownership. We are the great traveling race of the world, running after the climates and sights of other nations; and withal the closest home-keepers. For we will get, gain, have, hold for ourselves. Nationally we develop the same characteristics. From the time of the Norsemen and Danes and Saxons and Nomans, our an cestors—from William the Conqueror to Gen. Walker, from Hengist and Horsa to Kentuckian borse-and-alligator pioneers—with Chinese wars and Choctaw expulsion, East Indian acquisition and Mex-ican annexation, we are always the same piratical, grasping, self-absorbing people. And note here, that when we conquer, we drive out, consume, or absorb, instead of assimilating. The Spamards in South America and Mexico, as the French in Canada, assimilated and amalgamated with the indigenous folk.

With us half breeds on the Western frontier are
rare, and so far as they exist on our Southern plantations, it is but the increase of ownership of property. We tend to political democracy by force of egotistic individualism, as the French tend to social equality by force of a humanitarian gregariousness, or a gregarious humanitarianism (a pair of good long words, whose right of precedence I cannot, is

the hurry of letter-writing, stop to decide upon).

The French baby, like the French man or womais eminently gregarious. And fifty French bodies being together are, just by virtue of the conglomeration, content, because their strong gregarious sym-pathy is satisfied. They have an appetite for con-tribution. Fifty English or American bodies brought with each other's individualism. They have an appetite for acquisition and sole ownership. So the Englishman loves his home because it is his; the possessive is his favorite case. The Frenchman loves public gardens, fêtes, balls, theaters, cafés, er places his fellows most congregate in, for his enjoyments are doubled by participation. might go on to say that the Englishman is substantive, and the Frenchman is qualitative, and otherwise grow profoundly misty, and set your readers to rubbing up their dictionaries; but I must hasten to my other theory, explaining the good behavior of

French children.
It is owing, as it seems to my observation, in large part to the fact that the distance between rown folks and little folks is not as great with the French as with us. I think I notice that when a man or woman here speaks to a little child, the man does not look so far down nor the youngster so far up as is generally the case in similar intercourse with us. I saw the other day in the garden a company of eight or ten little girls playing at rope dancing. The rope was swung by two women—a bonne and a mother, I judged. Whenever a child missed a step she gave way to another competitor. The greater number of continuous steps, of course the greater the triumph. Gathered about the players was quite a crowd of grown people, who looked on with nearly as much apparent interest as the children. When a good dancer made about fifty steps they wrew quite intense, counted about the increasing number with increasing emphasis, and smiled or cried applause rather admiringly than condescendingly. Whether they had gone back in memory to their own merry childhood, or went down direct to a level of enjoy ment with these children, or, what I am more apt do in advancing life their youthful emotions, certain it is that there reigned for the time a sympathetic equality that seemed to level distinctions of age and stature, and yet not weaken the authority of the

And this reminds me, going out of the garden, to remark, what may be very often observed in France
—much oftener, I should say, than in England or America-a relation between father and son which adds friendship to paternal and filial love. lose authority nor the son reverence, there grows up between them, securing both, ence, there grows up between them, securing both, a confidence and sense of companionship that enriches either's love. Tutelage is exercised without despotism, and independence enjoyed without rebellion. Here, again, if you will have theory for the pleasant fact, I would refer the explanation to fluent sympathy and French sense of equality. That friendly French verb, tutoyer, is instru-

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

From The London Saturday Review.

It has been said that hypocricy is the involuntary It has been said that hypocricy is the involuntary tribute which is paid by vice to the majesty of virtue. The mockery of representative institutions which the Emperor of the French has thought fit to set up may, in somewhat the same sense, be regarded as the homage paid by Despotism to Liberty. For what purpose this figment of a Parliament was stuck up it is rather difficult to divine. One would almost suppose that the Emperor kept it only as an amulet to ward off the evil eye, or to avert the Nemesis of a too prosperous tyramy. He surrounds himself with the emblems of Freedom, in much the same spirit in which the Pharisee wore his phylactery, or a tipsy Mussulman haugs a bit of the Korau round his threat. For any practical working or independent operation of the French Chamber is absolutely useless and contemptible. The Government send the Emperor's Chamberlain to turn out M. Montalembert—the "Chevalier "dhonneur of the Princesse Bacciocchi" is recommended to the electors of Corsica by an autograph letter signed "Napoleon"—and the distinguished functionary in question presents himself to his free and independent constituents with a declaration that, if any other person should come forward, he would be guitty of an act of opposition to the will of the Sovereign. Such are the representatives, and their political career has proved eminently consistent with their personal status. A Parliament of flunkeys is of course the Paradise of flunkeydom. A certain Roman Emperor paid the ancient Constitution of Kome the complident

has proved eminently consistent with their personal status. A Parliament of flunkeys is of course the Paradise of flunkeydom. A certain Roman Emperor paid the ancient Constitution of Rome the compliment of creating his horse a Consul. His French imitator, emulous of that practical epigram on free institutions, constructs his Parliament out of chevaliers d'honneur.

Shallow people, who judge of men and things only by temporary results, seem to us to have formed as false and unfounded a notion of the real nature of Louis Napoleon's present success as they formerly had conceived of his character and abilities. Fen years ago, all the world considered him a great fool—now all the world hails him as a great statesman. But the world, it appears to us, in both instances has fallen into a great mistake. Without considerable ability, character and courage, so man could have reached the position which Louis Napoleon occupies. But when his admirers—not being chevaliers dhonneur—claim for him the character of a statesman, we may ask them what the object of their praise has done for the country be aspired to govern! The revolution of 1848 was, without question, a great blunder and a great catastrophe. We are ready to admit that the state of things to which the complications arising out of it had given birth, was, in 1851, rapidly approaching an intolerable climax. It is quite possible to allow that the coup d'état of December 2 may have been inevitable, without pretending that either the act of the actor can be justified on any principle known to the dode of private honor or of public morality. But without staying to inquire into the original crime—for crime it was—by which imperial power was acquired, let us, before we consent to repeat the parrot-cry of

follower adulation, ask ourselves to what ends that power has been applied, and what it has accomplished. We shall be told that it has made France tranquil. On this point, however, it is impossible not to observe that there are two very different kinds of tranquillity—one the tranquillity of a refreshing repose, the other the tranquillity of a lethargic topor. There are some crises in disease in which the relief produced by a powerful opiate may be essential and salutary; but to make the medicine part of the patient's ordinary diet is not to appease the delirium, but to undermine the constitution. Which species of tranquillity is it that Louis Napodeon has administered to France! Has his treatment consisted in the violent remedies of the ignorant quack, or in the administered to France! Has his treatment consisted in the violent remedies of the ignorant quack, or in the healing wisdom of the skillful physician! The condition of things in 1851 was critical and exceptional, and the coup d'état, if it is to be defended at all, must be

tion of things in 1851 was critical and exceptional, and the coup detat, if it is to be defended at all, must be defended on exceptional grounds. But the character of the man who took advantage of a political juncture to further his own ambitions and personal objects must be judged, not by the temporary success of the stroke, but by the permanent result which he has produced on the country the government of which he has seized. The position of Louis Napoleon in history will depend, not on the fortunate accident of his usurpation, but on the political system he has established, and on the future of which he has laid the foundation.

When we ask ourselves in what respects the social or political situation of France is better in 1857 than it was when Louis Napoleon possessed himself of absolute power in 1851, we confess that we can find no satisfactory answer. If the Emperor of the French had been gifted with any of the higher qualities of statesmanship, his first aim would have been to reconstruct, out of the wrecks of revolutionary disorganization, some vital and self-sustaining principle of government. Instead of this he has contented himself with relying on the mere brute force, which for the moment had become all-powerful in the midst of social distraction. The indolence and love of pleasure which seem to be the characteristics of his disposition have deterred him from attempting to build up any political system offering to France the prospect of a solid and reasonable tranquility. The Government of the 2d of December was, in its origin, an occasional Government, and it has never had the moral force to give a permanent character to its constitution. As long as the Civil List is voted, the metropolis amused, and able tranquility. The Government of the 3d of December was, in its origin, an occasional Government, and it has never had the moral force to give a permanent character to its constitution. As long as the Civil List is voted, the metropolis annused, and the people kept from grambling by donatives, the Emperor of the French seems to be satisfied that he has performed all the functions which his position imposes upon him. But what root has Government, in the proper sense of the word, taken in France under the auspices of its present ruler! Has it advanced one step in public opinion since the fundlades of December! The first Napoleon founded his throne on the aggressive passions of an unchained democracy. As long as he could feed their maw with glory, he retained his influence; but when the moment of adversity arrived, he paid the just and natural penalty of a selfish and unpatriotic policy. His power faded as quickly as it had grown, and the gond which had spruig up in a day under the Sumer's sun, was withered as quickly by the Autuan firest. The first Napoleon fell because he had used the power committed to him solely for his personal and selfish ends—because he had never sought to identify the sympathies of the people or the interests of the Empire with the objects which he pursued with so much ability and good fortune.

His nephew, with far inferior genius, but almost greater luck, seems to be pursuing the same policy, and hastening to the same end. Can any reasonable or thoughtful man see, in the existing situation of afterirs on the other side of the Channel, the promise of a tranquil future? In what respect, we would ask, is the political repose of France more assured since the 2d of December, 1851? There is still the unmixed government of the sword. Public opinion, intellect and worth are trampled under foot by the demi-monde rable of a Court of adventurers. Throughout the length and breacth of France, the Government is regarded with indifference by the vulgar, and despised by the educated classes. The coun

France was the temporary refuge of a terror-stricken people; but the Government is fast losing the support which it tound in the servile fears of the middle class. The present state of things cannot continue forever. Already, within the past year, murmurs have been heard which have caused the Emperor serious and well-founded uneasiness. The profligate public expenditure, which it would have been the proper function of an independent Parliament to control, is hastening on a social crisis, which will, at no distant day, try to the uttermost the strength of Government in France. Louis Napoleon has staked everything on his personal popularity, and with that popularity his whole power must crumble to pieces; and then the country will feel the whole extent of the blunder which has been committed, in neglecting the precious opportunity of five years of tranquillity to plant and foster some system of government which should have a chance of surviving the accidental fortunes of a single man.

If there had been any bona fide attempt on the part

man.

If there had been any bona fide attempt on the part If there had been any bona fide attempt on the part of the Emperor to give a true representation to public opinion in the Chamber, restrained by such limits as the condition of France might require, it would have been possible to hope that her political and social diseases might gradually heal themselves by the curative powers of nature. But the insolent manifesto lately set forth in the Monteur shows that there is no honest any real existence to this Imperial intention to give any real existence to this Imperial plaything. The so-called "representatives," It is clear, are meant to be exactly like any other officers of the howelold, and to form part of the part of th geant without partaking of the power of the State. The enemies of free institutions will tell us with a sneer that these are the natural fruits of universal suffrage. They take the same sort of delight in the degradation of the representative principle as a road would find in the detection of a missionary in a peccadillo, or in the sight of a Quaker reeling in the street. But the truth is, that the whole of France, from the But the truth is, that the whole of France, from the very nature of its civil government, is one gigantic close borough. To return an independent member against the influence of the Imperial Government, would be almost as easy as to return a Tory for Caine, or an opponent of the Ministry for a dockyard. It rested with the Emperor to determine whether the elections should be free, and he has not had the courage to make up his mind in the affirmative. He has never dared to trust public opinion, and public opinion is beginning to turn against hum. All the precautions which have been taken to make the elections are fresh proofs of the distrust with which the cautions which have been taken to make the elections safe, are fresh proofs of the distrust with which the Emperor views the state of public feeling toward his Government. He adheres to the simple principle of force on which he founded his power and his Government has not cast one single root into the country by which it might sustain itself against the accidents which may unmake as easily as they have made it.

made it.

While such a state of things exists in France, there is not a strong may be a powerful army, but there is not a strong Government. On this subject we venture to borrow the language of an article in Fraser to which we have

lately called attention:
"What is meant by a strong Government? In one sense, that Government is strong which is unrestrained by law. In another sense, that Government is not strong which needs the support of half a million baystrong which needs the support of thair a minior logical conets, which dreads the pen of the merest scribbler, which quakes at the whisper of a salon. Again, that Government is, in one sense, stable which, whatever the vices of the ruler, cannot be changed by the public will; but, in another sense, that Government is not

lie will; but, in another sense, that Government is not stable which depends on the life of a single man, or even on the continuance of a dynasty. And when the break comes, it is not a change of Ministry, but a civil war; and a civil war—not between principles, but between pretenders—of all wars at once the bloodiest and the most vile."

It is not difficult to see how different the state of things might have been if the Emperor of the French had really been a wise state-sman, instead of a fortunate adventurer. If he had had the moral courage to rely on public opinion to sustain him in his difficult task—if he had given a decent and safe reperentation to the real feeling and intelligence of the country, by task—if he had given a tecens and intelligence of the country, by to the real feeling and intelligence of the country, by which they might have expressed their wishes and country their interests—if he had put an independent which they might have expressed their wishes and secured their interests—if he had put an independent check upon the extravagance of a profligate Court—if he had had some faith in the power of right, as well as in the force of might, he would have saved France for himsef and for his dynasty. But the golden opportunity which never recurs in the tide of human offairs is passing away, if it be not already past. The fruits of this shallow policy will soon ripen into maturity, and the house which has been built upon the sand is already tottering to its fall.

Correspondence of The London Times. Paris, Sunday, June 14, 6 p. m.
The dissension among the Democratic party on the
choice of candidates for Paris is as marked as ever The dissension among the Democratic party on the choice of candidates for Paris is as marked as ever. The Sriecle set out with declaring that the cause of liberty which it has at heart would be seriously imperited unless the fractions into which the Republicans are split agree to fold up their respective flags—green, blue, red, crimson, or black, as the case may be—put them into their pockets for the moment, make mutual concessions, and become reconciled. It expressed its satisfaction and pride at being able to point to the Journal des Débats, the organ of the Orleanist monarchy, making, as it were, common cause with it. Certainly nothing is more noble than the oblivion and pardon of injury, nor more beautiful than to see old enemies meeting fraternally, when the meeting is sincere. Unfortunately, this can hardly be the case in the present instance; few will believe that the Journal des Débats is serious in recommending to the electors of Paris M. Darimon, the pupil, the

colleague, the friend of Prudhon, and the expounder of his terrible doctrines. It can scarcely feel sympathy with the Commissary of the Republic (he was then only 20 years of age), in its wildest days, nor with the Red M. Ollivier, M. Carnot, M. Goudshaux, and others of the same stamp, on the mere chance that one of its own editors may slip in unnoticed. And are we asked to believe that the Siecle is sincere when it proclaims in its Republican columns. M. de Laboulaye, who, there is no doubt, will, should the occasion require it, denomes in the Chamber the acts that led to the revolution of February? Gen. Cavaignac, who figures in the same list, is a name apart. A Republican, more perhaps from family tradition than conviction, he yet served the Orleanist Government, took the oath of allegiance to it, and accepted henors and rewards from it; he did not conspire for its overthrow, and his services as Dictator of the Republic are considerable enough to entitle him to be made an exception. The coalition between the Dibats and the Siècle has brought on the former the sercasms of the other Royalist journals, and this day it makes a laudable, if not a successful effort to defend itself.

As to the result of the movement in Paris it is difficult to say anything. Paris, which prides itself on superior enlightenment, has sometimes elected very extraordinary people, and under strange circumstances: in 1848, when the Republic burst upon the bourgeois like a thunderelap, though still frightened "at the "sound itself had made," it gate Citizen Caussidiere 136,000 votes, and conferred on Citizens Prudhon, Charles Lagrange, Lamennais, and Sergeaut Boichot similar marks of its affection. The Siècle has done its heet; it has certainly made carnest appeals to the moderation and good sense of the party, but unfortunately those appeals have not been attended. It still, however, hopes to introduce an independent element into the Chamber. Nothing can be better than this

nately those appeals have not been attended. It still, however, hopes to introduce an independent element into the Chamber. Nothing can be better than this advice, but will it be followed? That's the question. The Emperor invited on Friday last the seven Marshals present in Paris to meet him at St. Cloud. After breakfast he made a trial of the small railway which runs from St. Cloud to Villeneuve l'Etang, which is intended to convey troops on campaign. The Mar-sbals present were Reille, Vaillant, Magnan, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Pelissier, Canrobert and Bosquet. The ex of Hillerts, Felissier, Canrobert and Bosquet. The ex-periment was, however, near terminating seriously for all parties. There was no becometive, but the wagon which goes down the slope by its own momentum, as on the descent at St. Germain, soon acquired a veloc-ity which the breaks could not stop. A number of peasants who were at work in the fields, or who were stracted by curiosity intered cries of airm at seein. peasants who were at work in the fields, or who were attracted by curiosity, uttered cries of alarm at seeing the danger. Fortunately, the wagon rushed into a plowed field, where it was brought up. Anticipating the rumors that would follow, the Emperor walked about St. Cloud yesterday, and went to the vaudeville in the average.

in the evening.

The Moniteer Vinicole says:

"The effect which we anticipated from the improved temperature has taken place, and we receive from all parts of the vine-growing countries, and even from abroad, the most satisfactory accounts of the appearance of the plants. From Marseilles to Bordeaux, from the Var to the Rhine, and from the Nord to the Pyrenees-Orientales, everywhere the vines are in the most admirable condition. Out of France they have the same appearance; in Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Germany the state of the vineyards everywhere announces an abundant year, if nothing unforeseen should occur to mar such encouraging prespects. In the South the blossoming has commenced, and is going on most favorably. These cheering prospects begin to act on the price of wine in the great centers of production; not that we have any positive decline to record, but the proprietors and holders are less firm in their pretensions. As to alcohols, their real or fictious depreciation is a certain fact. We have heard a piece of news which, if it should turn out true, would give a vital blow to the bestroot and Prussian spirit trade. It is stated that the Government, in consequence of the flourishing appearance of the crops, has decided on removing the prohibition against distillation from corn. We mention this under all reserve, and as requiring confirmation. Brandies are without variation; to the exaggerated advance in that article has succeeded a calm, the end of which cannot be foreseen. The brewing trade is going on prosperously, and the accounts from the hop-growing districts are very favorable."

BELGIUM.

REPORT TO THE KING.

Sire: The discussion of the bill on Charitable Institutions has been suddenly interrupted by a crisis of which our Parliamentary annals offer no other example.

example.

All friends of our institutions regret the culpable acts

All friends of our institutions regret the culpable acts which have caused disturbances in some cities of our peaceful Belgium.

The adjournment of the Chambers has most opportunely stopped the hasty movement of public opinion; the country has had time to collect itself, and the Government has been enabled to consider more deliberately the constitutional means of meeting the difficulties and anomalies of the case.

Now that disorder is put down and security restored, the nation confidently expects from your Majesty a measure which will complete the work of pacifying the nublic mind.

the public mind.

We are convinced that in the untert of the turmoil of political passions momentarily excited any Parliamentary discussion might become a source of embarrassment to the country. In this conviction we have the honor to propose to your Majesty to pronounce the closing of the legislative session of 1856 to 1857.

1857.
Such a step would suspend the discussion of the Bill on Charitable Institutions. The Government will propose its adjournment at the opening of next session.
In thus acting your Ministers, Sire, obey a great

A witness of the sentiments of moderation and of

A witness of the sentiments of moderation and of loyalty which have never ceased to animate the Cabinet, your Majesty has understood with what real emotion we saw our upright intentions misinterpreted.

On assuming office the present Ministry found the question of public charities in the order of the day of the Chamber of Representatives. It was its duty to solve it, and thereby to put an end to a permanent cause of axisety to the country and annoyance to the Covernment. How was it to be solved?

How was it to be solved?

In a country like ours, where the relief of poverty is the object of so much solicitude, we thought that, while developing labor under every shape, it mas also advisable to facilitate by every means the development of charity. The bill proposed by the Government tended to complete the salutary action of the official Board of Charity—a Board respected in its principles and organization—by the support of foundations regulated and controlled by private charity.

This system, which is conformable to our historical traditions, which is in harmony with the laws of most nations, possessed, moreover, the merit of being perfectly adapted to the spirit of our constitution and of our organic laws.

our organic laws.

Nevertheless, an attempt was made to detect in this

bill, which was inspired by the sole wish to improve the moral and social position of the lower classes of society, a spirit of reaction against modern ideas and institutions. Its object, exclusively a charitable one, appeared to be nothing else than a pretext to resuscitate the law of mortgain and the reactable boxes. the law of nortman and the reestablishment of convents. The consequences were declared to be not a benefit for poor families, but a trap for rich ones. Whether from ignorance or prejudice, or from preconcerted action, the opposition to the bill gradually increased; it burst forth suddenly in acts of which we

wish we could efface even the remembrance.

However painful it is to sacrifice a work of convious and conscience, we understand, nevertheless, that a prudent Government must hearken to public opinion,

a prudent Government mast nearges to painte opinion, even when led astray by passion or prejudice.

There is the less reason to hesitate as the interests of the poor, to guarantee which was the object of the bill, will not suffer from the measure which we have the honor to propose to your Majesty.

In fact, on the one hand, the Sith article of the Communal Law, interpreted by the highest judicial authorization of the course of the state of the Communal Law, interpreted by the highest judicial authorization.

ity of the country, allows the Government every latitude to authorize charitable institutions, taki account of the intentions of the founders. On account of the intentions of the founders. On the other hand, the existing laws give to the Government the necessary freedom of action to subject the permission of those foundations to guarantees which will insure the preservation of the patrimony of the poor and the good employment of the revenues.

Sire, the Cabinet cannot and ought not to deny it; it has a hard task to perform. But the very gravity of the situation contains something to challenge its patriotic devotion:

To consolidate the reign of order and to insure all the elements of public prespective; to maintain the in-

To consolidate the reign of order and to insure all the elements of public prosperity; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Government in the midst of party struggles; to give additional strength to the glory of the dynasty by the gratitude of the people, true appreciators of the services which it sever ceases to render; to guarantee the regular action of all the organs of our constitutional life; to reassure the friends of our fiberal institutions, and to confound their calumniators; to make the country aware of its real interests, and strengthen its faith in the futurement, is the mission which we accept, with God's such is the unsten which we accept, with God's blessing, confiding in the wisdom of your Majesty, of whom we have the honor to be the very humble,

faithful and most obedient servants,
P. DE DECKER.
P. VISCOUNT VILAIN XV.
MERCIFE.
ADMON.

THE KING'S REPLY.

THE KING'S REPLY.

JUNE 13, 1857.

MY DEAR MINISTER: I have received the report of the Cabinet dated yesterday, and I hasten to give it my full approbation. In proposing the adjournment of the discussion, you take an initiative which circum-

stances point out to you, and which the country will understand.

I take advantage of this opportunity to address through your medium a few words to the country, which has given me so many proofs of its attachment.

A long and animated discussion, followed by incidents which I deplore, has taken place in the Chamber of Representatives on a bill presented by you.

For the first time during 25 years that I have devoted myself to Belgium, the Parinamentary debates have given rise to difficulties, the solution of which did not at once reveal itself.

You have acted with the greatest loyalty and with the most perfect good faith. You are firmly convinced that the bill, if carried out, would not produce the bad consequences which have been attributed to it. I will not express an opinion upon the proposed bill. I should never have consented to admit into our legislation a bill which might have had the sad consequences which are feared; but, without entering into an examination of the bill itself, I must take into account, like you, an impression which evinced itself on this occasion among a considerable portion of the population. There exist, in countries which occupy themselves with their affairs, rapid and contagious emostions, which spread with an intensity more easily discerned than explained, and with which it is more prudent to make terms (transiger), than to reason.

The few few mental properties and open and on open and on the proposed been in opera-

dent to make terms (transiger), than to reason.

The free institutions of Belgium have been in opera

tion for 26 years with admirable regularity. What is there requisite for them to continue to work in future with the same order and the same success? I do not hesitate to say that what is requisite is mod-I do not hesitate to say that what is requisite is moderation and reserve among parties. I think we ought to abstain from agitating any question of a nature to excite dissension in the public mind. I am convinced that Helgium may live happy and respected following the path of moderation; but I am equally convinced, and I said it publicly, that any measure which might be interpreted as tending to establish the supremacy of one opinion over another is a dauger. We are not wanting in liberty, and our Constitution, wisely and mederately carried out, presents a happy balance.

My sincere and protound attachment to the destinite of the country has given rise within me to these serious reflections. I communicate them to the country, to yourself, to the majority of the national representation.

In the circumstances in which we are now placed

In the circumstances in which we are now placed, the majority of the Chamber, whose wishes, as a majority, are and ought to be my guide, has a noble task to perform—a task worthy of a great party.

I advise it to renounce, as you will propose to it to do, the discussion of this bill. It is for the majority to undertake this generous part. By taking it entirely upon itself it will give the world a high idea of its wisher and the proposed of th dom and its patriotism. It will maintain in its ranks the close union which for all parties is the first fruit and the bighes reward of a noble and good action per-

In the highes reward of a hoose and good action per-formed in common.

Last year the country thanked me for my devotion; to-day I thank it for its confidence.

This letter will prove to you how happy I am to share your views, how much I approve your conduct.

It is my wish to watch, with you and your col-leagues, over the interests of this beautiful and be-

Believe, my dear Minister, in the affectionate feelings I entertain for you.

LEOPOLD.

ROYAL DECREE.

LEGPOLD, King of the Belgians, to all present and futu

recting: Considering the 70th Article of the Constitution, On the proposal of our Minister of the Interior, and by the dwice of our Council of Ministers, we have decreed and do de-Art. I. The Legislative Session of 1856-1857 is closed.
Art. II. Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Lacken, June 13, 1857.

(Signed)
(Countersigned)

Countersigned)

P. DE DECKER,

SWITZERLAND.

We learn by telegraph from Berne, under date of the 11th inst., that the National Council of Switzer-land, after examining the report of the Committee, had unanimously decreed the ratification of the treaty for the settlement of the Neufchatel question.

The official text of the treaty is as follows:

"ARTICLE I. His Majesty the King of Prussia consents to renounce forever, for himself, his heirs, and successors, the sovereign rights which article 23 of the treaty concluded at Vienna on the 9th June, 1815, attributes to him over the Principality of Neufchatel and the Country of Valangin.

"ART. 2. The State of Neufchatel, dependent henceforth upon itself, will continue to form part of the

forth upon itself, will continue to form part of the Swiss Confederation, in the same manner as the other Cantons, and conformably to article 75 of the above-

"ART. 3. The Swiss Confederation will defray all the expenses resulting from the events of September, 1856. The canton of Neufchatel cannot be called upon to contribute toward the payment except as in

upon to contribute toward the payment except as in the same measure as any other canton and at the prorata of its money contingent.

"ART. 4. The expenses which are at the charge of the canton of Neurchatel are to be shared by all the inhabitents according to the principle of just proportion, without being, by an exceptional tax or by any other manner, exclusively or chiefly made to fall upon a class or category of families or of individuals.

"ART. 5. An entire and full amnesty will be granted to the chill achieve or misley of process or misley of conservations."

for all political or military offenses or misdeeds con-nected with late events, and in favor of all the Neutnected with late events, and in favor of all the Neuf-châtelese, Swiss or strangers, and especially in favor of the militiamen, who by crossing into a foreign land escaped the obligation of taking arms. No action, criminal or correctional, or for damages, can be insti-tuted either by the Canton of Neufeckatel or by any corporation or person whatsoever against those who took part either directly or indirectly in the events of ook part either directly or indirectly in the events of eptember. The amnesty will extend equally to all ditical offenses or offenses of the press anterior to be events of September "Art. 6. The revenues of the Church property,

which in 1848 were annexed to the State, cannot

employed otherwise than as originally intended.

"Art. 7. The capital and the revenues of charita "ART. 7. The capital and the revenues of charita-ble institutions, of institutions of public utility, as also the fortune left by the will of Baron de Pury to the bourgeoisie of Neufchatel, shall be religiously respect-ed; they shall be kept up according to the intention of the founders and to the acts which instituted those foundations, and can never be employed for any other but the original object for which they were intended. "ART. 8. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, within a term of 21 days, or sconer if possible. The exchange of ratifications to take place at Paris.

"In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the seal of their

arms.
"Done at Peris, the 26th of May, 1857.
"KERN.
"HERN.
"COWLEY.
"CHUBNER.
"C. M. DE HATZFELDT.
"A. WALEWSKI. "KISSELEFF."

RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondence of The London Times contains the following summary of Russian intelligence: "The small crumbs of information that one can pick up now that the high placed and the well informed have all left the capital, are very scanty; the post seems the only source of intelligence left. From this sole fountain, then, I derive the following: 1, from St. Petersburg, that there is an almost certainty that the Emperor Alexander will have a meeting with the Emperor Louis Napoleon either at Wildbad or Stuttgard in the early part of July; 2, from Potsdam, that it is more than probable that the King of Prussia will join his sister the Dowager Empress of Russia, and her son the reigning Emperor, at Wildbad, early in July, and bring them both home with him to Sans-Souci; and 3, from Paris, that, although as yet no fixed and unalterable traveling arragements have been made by the Emperor for a visit to Germany within the next menth, there remains little doubt of his having a meeting there, if many within the next means, there remains in-tended to this having a meeting there, if in any way possible, with the Emperor of Russia. The trade reports from St. Petersburg all de-scribe business as very dull there at present, more particularly the arrivals of grain from the interior were particularly the arrivals of grain from the interior were very few, and the foreign orders for corn still fewer. It is probably in consequence of this small demand for grain that at Samara, on the Volga, there are now 300 vessels lying idle; it is to the effects of the war, however, that we must ascribe the following evidences of declining prosperity, which are contained in a statistical report cent in from the Government of Ekaterinoslaff. The number of vessels on the Dnieper and the Don amounts now only to 1,447, which is about the fourth part of what belonged to the shipping interest there before the war. At the 351 fairs held in Ekaterinoslaff during last year, the sales amounted only to 3,500,000 silver roubles, which was 9,000,000 less than used to be the case before the war. When Prince Barlatinski entered on his post of Governor-General of the Caucasus in the early part of this year, he sent off a mission to the Persian Court to announce his nomination to that post. This mission, which was headed by General Prince Melikoff, arrived at Teheran on March 28, and had an audience of the Shah on April 14. The audience is reported to have been lengthy 14. The audience is reported to have been lengthy and very satisfactory, as far as showing the great interest taken by the Shah in the character and intentions of his neighbors. The entrance of the mission into the town of Teheran is described as having been very brilliant; the Secretaries of the French and Turkish missions there, and the various foreign officers in

ish miscions there, and the various foreign officers in the Persian service, having ridden a Persian mile out to meet the Russian mission. The Emperor has lately deputed a superior officer of the Moscow Uni-versity, of the name of Severkoff, accomparied by a person skilled in making anatomical preparations, to

proceed to the Sir Daria river and make experiments and researches, for the most part on the influence of the so-called 'continental climate' on animals. This is the first mention that has been made of these regions in the press for the last two years, although just previously they were subjects of great interest. The last definite information that had reached us here in the west, was that the Russians, after proceeding up the river to Ak-Metchid, now called Perofiski, had stationed a chain of poets all along the river, so as perfectly to command its passage, and to get the various caravans passing to the north, and consequently the commerce of the people in the south, entirely into their power. All that has since transpired of the movements of the Russians in those parts amounts only to a vague report of their having taken possession of Tashkend, in the course of one of those feuds which seem to constitute a chronic disease in Khiva and Kokan, and which often give rise to predatory exousions on the part of the Kirgises up to, and even over, the Chinese frontier. Of no other of Russia's advanced posts in the East is so little known as of this cettlement on the Sir Daria. For instance, from the military post on the other side of the Balkash, we have not preference that the content of the care is of the delication of the course of the course of the course of the search of the Balkash, we sions on the part of the Kirgises up to, and even over, the Chinese frontier. Of no other of Russia's advanced posts in the East is so little known as of this settlement on the Sir Daria. For instance, from the military post on the other side of the Balkash, we hear not unfrequently that a respectable military force is assembled there, having under its protection a sufficiently numerous population to admit of the numerous advantages of the soil and locality being turned to account; so that a comparatively charming easis has been created there beyond the region of the steppe. The lake there, and the river lii, which flows into it, are navigated by steamers; a well-supported series of military poets protects the frontier: the superior officers receive every now and then encomiums from the Home Government for their skillful administration, and the junior for their bravery in the numerous affairs they have with the frontier tribes, &c. In fact, the whole tract of country round and about the Lake Aral, and between that lake and the Caspian Sea, furrishes just now but very little matter for the public press. It would almost appear as if the reports that were lately so rife of the Russians having founded a number of settlements on the east and south-east bank of the Caspian were unfounded, or that the Russians have kept the matter so secret that nobody can hear anything of them. It is averred by Russians themselves that, from the very beginning, such establishments appeared very improbable, inasmuch as they would tend to disturb the good relations existing with Persia; and, moreover, that the maintenance of establishments in these inhospitable regions is matter of so great difficulty that even New Petroff ski itself would have been long ago given up, if the had not been indispensably necessary to have some means to keep the Turcomans in check, and thus provide for the safety of the caravan traffic. Among the numerous valuable results that have proceeded from the recent researches of M. Bähr in the region between the C in addition to the Manitch, which rises in the neigh-berhood of the Salt Marshes, and flows into the Don, near where it empties itself into the Black Sea, there is also another river, rising not very far from the source of the former and falling into the Caspian. M. Bahr has, however, ascertained that no water connec-tion at present exists, and that the valley of the Upper Manitch lies so far above the level of the two tion at present exists, and that the valley of the Upper Manitch lies so far above the level of the two seas that the cutting of a canal between them by means of the two rivers would be, if not impossible, at any rate so expensive that it could never pay. It turns out now that Admiral Count Putiatin, whose departure for Kiachta was mentioned some little time back, is really gone on a mission to the Chinese Court at Pekin, and must by this time have already arrived there. The frigate Olivuzza, which left Nicclaieff last Autumn, and is now daily expected in St. Petersburg, has already forwarded home letters, which she took in at Hong Kong about the beginning of February; in the previous November she had performed her mission, which consisted in exchanging the ratifications of the Russian treaty with Japan, which took place at Simoda. On this occasion the Olivuzza stayed some weeks at Simoda, during which time the guns of the Diana, that had been wrecked there, and which were kept there for the Russians, were made a present of to the Japanese. During part of January the frigate was stationed near Hong Kong, and some of her officers happened to be on shore at the time of the grand arsenic conspiracy there, and were among the sufferers from it. The report the captain of the vessel has sent in about the state of things in Canton is said to be conched in very reserved terms, but gives the reader to understand that the Chinese on this occasion will be able to offer a more steadfast defense than on former occasions."

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY. The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Mobile the 22d, and Havana the 25th at 124 o'clock m., arrived here on Monday morning, in 3 days and 21 hours from Havana.

The Spanish fleet, consisting of two steamers and five sailing vessels, with a large number of troops on board for the intended attack on Vera Cruz, arrived of the harbor of Hayana on the morning of the 25th and were entering the port as the Quaker City came

General Santa Anna has not yet made his appear ance at Havans.

The health of Havana continues good, and no indi

cations of epidemic in the harbor.

No change in markets, exchanges or freights since last advices.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

EOPOSALS FOR A STEAM-PROPELLER SLOOP-OF-WAR. The Washington Union publishes an official adverthement from the Navy Department, inviting pro posals, which will be received until the 24th of August next, for the construction of a steam-propeller sloop of-war, one of the five authorized by the act of Cor gress of March 3, 1857. The object of the Department in inviting proposals is to obtain the very best ship-ofwar that the mercantile marine can produce, and proposals will be received from ship-builders only. The amount appropriated for building these steamers (one million of dollars) is believed to be very insufficient for that purpose.

PROGRESS OF STREET-CLEANING.

We give below the names of the streets already rope over once-in other words, where the surface-dir has been removed. After going over them once more brooms can be used with effect. A marked improve ment is already visible. In many of the streets the filth was compressed to that degree that picks had to

used:

First Ward—Broad street, from Front street to South street;
South, from Whitehall to Coenties Slip; Maiden lane, north
side, from South to the junction; Battery place, from Bowling
Green to West street; Old Slip, from Fearl street to Front;
Broadway, from Liberty to Bowling Green; Bouth street, from
Coenties Slip to Maiden lane; Washington, Brom Liberty
to Rector; Greenwich, from Liberty to Morris; West, from
Battery place to Morris; Morris, from Broadway to West;
Washington, from Rector to Battery place; Greenwich, from
Battery place to Morris; Rector, from Broadway to West;
Thames, from Broadway to Greenwich; Albany, from Greenwich to West; Trainty place, from Liberty street to Tinpot
alley: Coenties slip from South to Pearl; Bridge, from Broad to
State; Fearl, from Sroad to State; State, from Bowling Green
to Whitehall; New street, from Beadway to Whitehall; New street, from Bowling Green to South Ferry.

Scroad Ward—Has all been gone over once, and the force is
now on its second round.

Second Ward—Has all been gone over once, to we at the control of the word of t

c., removed.

Fifth Ward-Streets swept: White, Lispenard, Walker,
Fifth Ward-Streets swept: White, Lispenard, Walker,
Final Ward-Street Street, West, Bloodway and part
Duane, 500 loads of street dirt removed, and 600 loads of

Franklin, Thomas, Anthony, Church, West, Bloomes, and Golosds of ables.

of Duane. 300 loads of street dirt removed, and 600 loads of ables.

Night Ward—Reade, from Broadway to Centre; Duane, from Broadway to Chatham; Manhattan place; Elm. from Reade to White: Fearl, from Broadway to Centre; Elm, from White to Canal; Walker, from Broadway to Centre; Canal, from Broadway to Centre, and Centre, from Leonard to Canal; Bowery, from Canal to Chatham square; all Chatham square; Chatham, from Bowery to Baxter: Tryon row and Centre street, and Chamber from Chatham to Broadway; and all dirt and ashes removed.

Eighth Ward—Streets swept: Laurens and Thompson, from Spring to Houston; Sullivan, from Houston to Broome; McDougal, from Houston to Spring; and Clark, from Spring to Broome; and all dirt and ashes removed.

Four teenth Ward—Streets swept: Elizabeth, from Houston to Grand; Mct. from Houston to Broome; Molberry, from Canal to Grand; Baxter, from Canal to Grand; Elm, from Howard to Spring; Molberry, from Broome to Grand; and Spring, from Marion to Mulberry, and all street dirt removed therefrom.

Fifteenth Ward—Streets swept: Fourteenth street, from Fifteenth Ward—Streets swept: Fourteenth street, from Sixth avenue.

. Rossevelt et. Watt-et. Gansev'rt-et. Watt-et. Gansev'rt et. Only ashee removed. Sixteenth at. 961 34th-st. 22. None. 5 None. None. Abstract of Inspectors' Reports-Num Manure, Ashes Garbage, &c. removed Manure, Ashes Garbage, he, removed from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second Wards, during four days of 1 Saturday, June 21, 1837. No of loads of digitary of manuel.

No of loads of manuel.

No of loads of other removed. 1,138 Total......4,980, 3,963 5 833 FRAUDS IN CONTRACTS. A BUREAU OF SURVEYING RECOMMENDED BY THE CONTROLLER. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK, June 29, 1857. In presenting to the Common Council an exhibit de the operations of the Surveyor, the contractor and the Street Commissioner, under a 70 per cent contract for regulating and grading Fifty-fifth street from the Third to the Fifth avenues, and from the Seventh to the Eighth avenues, as shown in a subsequent part of this communication, I beg leave to avail myself of the occa-sion to invite the serious consideration of the Legi-lative Department to the great importance of organiing the Bureau of Surveying on such a footing as will secure skill and uprightness in the administration of ; that important branch of public service.

The Head of the Bureau should be a practical engineer and surveyor, and all specifications and set mates for contracts should be reviewed and approad by him before making the contracts; and all certacates for the payment for work on the contract should be subjected to his scrutiny and approval before ay mency is paid on the contract. The contract provide that psyment shall be made as the work progress, on the certificate of the Surveyor and Street Com-missioner. The Surveyor for the job is selected by the Street Commissioner, and thus, between then they in effect, by the terms of the contract, hold the

they in effect, by the terms of the contract, hold the key to the treasury. If the Controller, finding that the estimates of work for which payment is demanded greatly exceed the original estimates made before the contract was entered into, withholds payment for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the estimates for work done, it is regarded as an expectment of the Commissioner and Surveyor, and the working a great wrow to the contractor.

It is important, therefore, the casures should be adopted at once for precuring this 2d accurate surveys and estimates, to be made by competent persons, before a contract is advertised. "Contes of this estimate, duly signed by the persons who made it, an approved by the Head of the Bureanishould be filed with the Street Commissioner, and a suplicate of this estimate should accompany the contract, which, by the new Charter, is required to be armissed to the Piesses Pepartment.

The particular case to which I now desire to firect the attention of the Common Council is a follows, viz:

On the 11th day of July, 1855, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council directing "Fifty-fifts" street to be regulated and graded from Third to "Eighth avenues, where not already graded or under "contract."

On the 21st day of November, 1855, estimates were

contract."
On the 21st day of November, 1855, estimates wer on the 21st day of November, 1825, canadas were opened by James Furey, Street Commissioner, for "regulating Fifty-fifth street from the Third to the "Fifth avenues, and from the Seventh of the Eighth avenues." The specifications stated that "The estimates of work by which the bids will be tested are as follows: About 62,400 cubic yards of earth to be furnished; about 110 running feet of culvert; 8,900 yards of rock cutting." Under this specification bids were opened, and a list of the bids is annexed marked "A." By this statement it will be seen that the lowest bid was that of W. Prior.

was that of W. Prior.

The contract for the work was made by Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, on the 5th day of May, 1857, with Oscar Taylor, under the ordinance of December 30, 1854. Seven certificates for 70 per cent advances have been made by Francis P. Vidal, City Surveyor, beginning July 24, 1856, and the last one of April 28, 1857. Advances were made on six of these cutation of the last certificate, the Controller deemed it necessary, before further advances, to have a complete examination of the work done; and accordingly selected Mesers. J. S. Serrell and Daniel Ewen to survey the street. A copy of their report is annexed, marked "B."

By this report the following facts are shown, and

marked "B."

By this report the following facts are shown, and the particulars given in detail in statement C annexed. The specification calls for 62,400 cubic yards of earthfilling. Messrs. Serrell and Ewen show but 44,489 cubic yards actually required to be done, leaving as excess of work stated in the specification of 17,929 cubic yards.

excess of work stated in the specimeation of 17,500 cubic yards.

The rock excavation called for in the specification was 8,900 cubic yards, of which but 6,813 was necessary by their report, making the specification exceed in this particular 2,087 cubic yards.

The culvert estimated for was 110 feet; the report states 330 feet to have been necessary—leaving officiency in the specification of 220 feet. The report further shows that Mr. Vidal has certified to 25,79 cubic reads of earth-filling to have heen done more cubic yards of earth-filling to have been done more than has been found done by Ewen and Serrell to 3,974 cubic yards of rock more than is actually dose, and 135 feet more of culvert. Under this statement of the Surveyors, the amount of excess of work paid for would be as follows (if the last certificate had been

. 67,025 11 Total..... Of this there has been actually paid for over what
 Las been actually done:
 20,818 cubic yards earlier
 1,300 50

 2 707 cubic yards rock
 1,300 50

 51 feet sulvert...
 1,000 00
 . 64,175 14

The certificates given by Mr. Vidal show that had the work therein stated actually been done, there would have been 2,764 cubic vards of earth-filling in excess of that required by the report of Ewen & Serrell, 1.888 cubic yards of rock excessated in excess, and 486 feet of culvert more built than required, and the whole work finished and completed besides.

The average bid for culvert, as will be seen by the statement annexed, is from \$1 to \$1 50 per foot.

Had the calcinal specifications stated the correct

Had the original specifications stated the correct amount of culvert required, the bids of John Quin, W. Lambert, J. Lee, J. Moore and W. Prior would have each been lower than Tayler's. It will be further each been lower than Tayler's. It will be further seen that the large amount of culvert certified as boilt forms the most important item of the advances, as fol-lows:

Celvert since.

The number of feet of culvert paid for above the amount estimated as necessary by Ewen & Serrell is 486, which at Taylor's price is \$6.804. Had the whole amount of culvert certified to by Vidal (816 teet) been paid for, we would have paid \$7.70 feet) been paid for, we would have paid \$7.70 more than was actually deemed necessary by rell & Ewen. The amount of the contrast, rell & Ewen. The amount of the contrast, and Mr. Taylor has been paid \$15,430 74. Making an over payment on the whole contract, according to the over payment on the whole contract, according to the over payment on the whole contract, according to the over payment on the whole contract, according to the over payment on the whole contract, according to the over payment on the whole contract, according to the over payment on the whole contract is still incomplete. It will be seen by the report of Messra. Even plete. It will be seen by the report of Messra. Even